A NEW AMSONIA FROM THE OZARKS OF ARKANSAS

Robert E. Woodson, Jr.

During the fall of 1942, my friend Leslie Hubricht brought to my attention a dried specimen of an Amsonia which he had collected in Garland County, Arkansas, and which he considered distinct from the narrow-leaved Amsonia of the "bald knobs" of the Missouri and Arkansas Ozarks currently treated as *A. ciliata* var. *filifolia* Wood. At the time, I was quite sceptical and insisted upon waiting until living plants, which Mr. Hubricht had thoughtfully obtained, had bloomed in the experimental plots of the Missouri Botanical Garden. These plants have now bloomed, and a comparison with the plants from the bald knobs, which we have had growing in the Garden for many years, completely vindicates their separation. Furthermore, upon re-examining the series labelled as *A. ciliata* var. *filifolia* in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden, I find that many so labelled from Arkansas are really the new species, also represented by a single collection in the adjacent Ouachita Mountains of Oklahoma. I have thought it fitting to associate Mr. Hubricht's name with this fine new species:

Amsonia **Hubrichtii** Woodson, spec. nov. Herbae perennes, caulibus pluribus vel numerosis ca. 4.5–6.0 cm. altis superne sub inflorescentiam ramosis inferne simplicibus omnino glabris. Folia irregulariter approximata plerumque sat congesta linearia brevissime petiolata acuminata ca. 5–9 cm. longa 0.4–0.5 cm. lata crassiuscule membranacea supra saturate viridia illustria nervo medio lato albo notata nervis secundariis conspicuis subtus pallidiora. Inflorescentia paniculata multiflora sessilis vel brevipedunculata ramulis caulis sterilibus haud superantia; floribus amabile caeruleis, pedicellis ca. 0.5 cm. longis, calycis laciniis triangularibus acuminatis ca. 0.15 cm. longis margine conspicue scariosis glabris, corollae extus omnino glabrae tubo hypercrateriformi ca. 0.7 cm. longo basi ca. 0.15 cm. ostio ca. 0.3 cm. diametro lobis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis ca. 0.6 cm. longis 0.2 cm. latis patulis. Folliculi anguste fusiformes 9–15 cm. longi ca. 0.3 cm. crassi glabri; seminibus cylindricis oblique truncatis ca. 0.9 cm. longis 0.15 cm. crassis.

Arkansas: clark: on Washita River, Arkadelphia, Aug. 25, 1883 (fruit) *G. W. Letterman s. n.;* rocky creek-bottoms, exact locality lacking, Oct. 26, 1932 (fruit), *D. Demaree 9988;* garland: shale outcrop subject to overflow, margins of Ouachita near Hot Springs, April 22, 1924, *E. J. Palmer 24479;* Hot Springs, Aug. 5,

1879 (fruit), *G. W. Letterman s. n.;* creek-bottoms, Hot Springs, April 30, 1939, *D. Demaree 19027;* rocks in creek-bottoms, Magnet Cove, April 8, 1939, *D. Demaree 18856;* LOGAN: along bed of rocky branch, near Blue Mountain, May 11, 1924, *E. J. Palmer 24811;* PIKE: Prairie Creek, gravel bars, Murfreesboro, Sept. 29, 1932 (fruit), *D. Demaree 9381;* YELL: along stream 3.2 mi. west of Birta, May 4, 1940, *L. Hubricht B1800* (TYPE, Herb. Missouri Bot. Gard.). OKLAHOMA: MCCURTAIN: rocky creek-beds, Broken Bow State Park, May 16, 1936, *D. Demaree 12654.*

All the specimens cited are deposited in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, but duplicates of most presumably are to be found in other American herbaria.

Amsonia Hubrichtii strikingly recalls *A. illustris* by its habitat in rocky or gravelly creek-bottoms of the Ozark region; but the latter, of course, has much broader leaves and externally pubescent corollas. Its closest relative apparently is the Ozark phase of *A. ciliata* var. *filifolia*, which, however, is much less in stature, with dull foliage, definitely pedunculate inflorescences held well above the leafy shoots beneath them, and somewhat larger, broader corollas.

In the perennial borders of the Missouri Botanical Garden, *A. Hubrichtii* has proved to be a much more satisfactory plant than the "*A. tabernaemontana*" (frequently actually *A. illustris*) offered by many nurserymen. It is a neater plant of more refined growth, the foliage is ornamental, and the clearer blue flowers are displayed to better advantage. The Ozark phase of *A. ciliata* var. *filifolia* is also a satisfactory and long-lived border perennial with something of the grace of *Linum perenne.*

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN,
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

POTAMOGETON SPIRILLUS MAY GROW AS AN ANNUAL

W. C. MUENSCHER

THE small pondweed, *Potamogeton Spirillus* Tuckerman, is usually described as possessing stems "arising form slender forking rootstocks". During several seasons while observing seedlings of species of Potamogeton in the field, it was noticed that